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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/810,924	03/26/2004	Toni Kopra	872.0180.U1(US)	9401
29683 7590 12/23/2008 HARRINGTON & SMITH, PC 4 RESEARCH DRIVE, Suite 202 SHELTON, CT 06484-6212				
EXAMINER SAMS, MATTHEW C				
ART UNIT 2617		PAPER NUMBER		
MAIL DATE 12/23/2008		DELIVERY MODE PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/810,924

Applicant(s)

KOPRA ET AL.

Examiner

MATTHEW SAMS

Art Unit

2617

Period for Reply -- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 October 2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-9, 12, 16-20, 22-27, 30, 35, 37, 38, 40 and 47-57 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-9, 12, 16-20, 22-27, 30, 35, 37, 38, 40 and 47-57 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-848)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 10/09/2008 has been entered.
2. Claims 1, 7, 12, 16, 19, 23, 37, 48-50 have been amended. Claims 51-57 have been added.
3. The examiner is not making a 35 U.S.C. 101 rejection because the "memory" is defined as tangible components in Fig. 4 [52 & 54].

Information Disclosure Statement

4. The information disclosure statements filed on 10/9/2008 & 11/7/2008 have been considered.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments filed 10/9/2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.
6. In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies

(i.e., "Wang does not teach an apparatus configured to extract lower level features that may be later used to extract higher level features off-apparatus to identify a media from a media sample", "a remote service" "to extract higher level features from the received lower level features to uniquely identify a media corresponding to the media sample" Page 12) are not recited in the rejected claims 1, 23, 48 and 50. Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. Claims 1-9, 12, 16, 17, 22-27, 30, 35, 38, 40 and 47-55 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wang et al. (US-6,990,453 hereinafter, Wang) in view of Barton et al. (US 2002/0072982 hereinafter, Barton).

Regarding claim 1, Wang teaches an apparatus (Col. 7 line 67 through Col. 8 line 5) comprising:

an interface configured to receive a media sample; (Fig. 1 [12] and Col. 5 line 36 through Col. 6 line 15)

a processor configured to extract a first set of lower level but not higher level features from a digital version of the media sample; (Col. 6 lines 14-34 and Fig. 1 [14])

a transmitter configured to transmit the extracted first set of lower level but not higher level features over a wireless communication link; (Col. 6 line 61 through Col. 7 line 11 and Col. 8 lines 5-24)

and inherently includes a receiver for receiving information over a wireless communication link (Col. 7 line 67 through Col. 8 line 5 "mobile phone") an notification as to identification of a media corresponding to the media sample from the remote service. (Col. 7 lines 57-59, Col. 16 lines 55-56 and Col. 17 lines 31-34)

Wang differs from the claimed invention by not explicitly reciting the receiver is for receiving a request message over the wireless link that requests at least one additional feature and the processor is automatically responsive to the request message to extract a second set of features from the digital version of the media sample and the transmitter is further to transmit the extracted second set of lower level but not higher level features.

In an analogous art, Barton teaches a system for identifying audio samples that includes a recursive feature for automatically requesting more information in order to narrow the search results to find the corresponding file and transmit the results. (Page 5 [0048 and 0049] the "resolution of the derivation is coupled, in large measure, to the level of discrimination required in selecting an event to be triggered. As the number of potentially triggered events increases, the necessity to resolve ambiguity in the sample also increases", Page 6 [0059] "the song excerpt may be increased in length, or a

different excerpt may be furnished, in an iterative manner" until a song is identified, Page 7 [0067-0068] and Page 11 [0138]) At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement the mobile station of Wang after modifying it to incorporate the ability to increase resolution to resolve ambiguity of Barton. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this since it enables back and forth communication to resolve ambiguity. (Page 5 [0048-0049], Page 6 [0059] and Page 7 [0067-0068])

Regarding claim 2, Wang in view of Barton teaches the interface comprises a transducer. (Wang Col. 7 line 67 through Col. 8 line 5)

Regarding claim 3, Wang in view of Barton teaches the transducer comprises a microphone and the media sample comprises an audio sample. (Wang Col. 5 lines 36-59, Col. 7 line 67 through Col. 8 line 5, Fig. 1 [12] and Col. 15 lines 25-58)

Regarding claim 4, Wang in view of Barton teaches the transducer comprises a camera and the media sample comprises a visual sample. (Wang Col. 5 lines 36-59)

Regarding claim 5, Wang in view of Barton obviously teaches the interface comprises one of a cable and a wireless link. (Wang Col. 7 line 67 through Col. 8 line 5 and Col. 15 lines 25-58)

Regarding claim 6, Wang in view of Barton teaches the media sample that the interface receives is the digital version. (Wang Col. 15 lines 25-58)

Regarding claim 7, Wang in view of Barton teaches the transmitter is further configured to transmit a message that includes the at least one extracted lower level but not higher level feature and no portion of the digital version of the media sample.

(Wang Col. 4 lines 23-32 [LPC coefficients and frequency components of spectrogram peaks])

Regarding claim 8, Wang in view of Barton teaches the processor is further configured to adaptively select a number of lower level but not higher level features to extract based on the digital version of the media sample. (Wang Col. 4 lines 23-32 [LPC coefficients and frequency components of spectrogram peaks])

Regarding claim 9, Wang in view of Barton teaches the processor is further configured to adaptively select at least one type of feature to extract based on the digital version of the media sample, the processor extracts at least one feature of the adaptively selected type, and wherein the transmitter is further configured to transmit an identifier of the selected type of feature. (Wang 4 lines 15-41 and Col. 7 line 3 through Col. 8 line 24)

Regarding 12, Wang in view of Barton teaches a user interface for causing the transmitter to transmit the first set of lower level but not higher level features, and a buffer to store at least a portion of the digital version of the media sample, wherein the processor extracts at least some of the first set prior to a user input at the said user interface. (Wang Col. 21 line 57 through Col. 22 line 50)

Regarding claim 16, Wang in view of Barton teaches a user interface (Wang Col. 5 lines 36-59 and Col. 7 line 67 through Col. 8 line 24) by which a single user input initiates:

the processor to extract the first set of lower level but not higher level features, a wireless communications link to be established between the MS and a communication

service, and the extracted first set of lower level but not higher level features to be transmitted over the wireless communications link. (Wang Col. 6 line 61 through Col. 7 line 36 and Col. 7 line 67 through Col. 8 line 24)

Regarding claim 17, Wang in view of Barton teaches the single user input further initiates a buffer disposed between the transducer and the processor to begin storing at least a portion of the digital version of the media sample. (Wang Col. 15 line 25 through Col. 16 line 2)

Regarding claim 22, Wang in view of Barton teaches the request message specifically identifies each additional feature at least by type and the second set of features comprises only features of the said identified type. (Wang Col. 15 line 59 through Col. 16 line 2)

Regarding claim 23, Wang in view of Barton teaches a computer readable medium embodied with a computer program (Wang Col. 7 line 67 through Col. 8 line 24) comprising:

a first set of computer instructions to extract in response to a user input, a first set of lower level but not higher level features from a digital media sample (Wang Col. 6 lines 14-34 and Fig. 1 [14]), and to extract in response to a received request message to the device from a remote service, through wireless communications, a second set of lower level but not higher level features consistent with additional features that are requested in the request message, (Barton Page 5 [0048 and 0049] the "resolution of the derivation is coupled, in large measure, to the level of discrimination required in selecting an event to be triggered. As the number of potentially triggered events

increases, the necessity to resolve ambiguity in the sample also increases”, Page 6 [0059] “the song excerpt may be increased in length, or a different excerpt may be furnished, in an iterative manner” until a song is identified, Page 7 [0067-0068] and Wang Col. 7 line 67 through Col. 8 line 21 *i.e.* receiving the file fingerprints over multiple messages) and

a second set of computer instructions to transmit in separate messages (Wang Col. 7 lines 3-11 and Col. 8 lines 16-21) the first and second sets of extracted lower level but not higher level features over a wireless communication link to a remote service; (Wang Col. 7 line 67 through Col. 8 line 24) and

a third set of computer instructions for receiving a notification of identification of a media corresponding to the media sample from the remote service. (Wang Col. 7 lines 57-59, Col. 16 lines 55-56, Col. 17 lines 31-34 and Barton Page 7 [0067-0068])

Regarding claim 24, the limitations of claim 24 are rejected as being the same reason set forth above in claim 7.

Regarding claim 25, the limitations of claim 25 are rejected as being the same reason set forth above in claim 8.

Regarding claim 26, the limitations of claim 26 are rejected as being the same reason set forth above in claim 9.

Regarding claim 27, Wang in view of Barton teaches the ability to transmit extracted features and time-bounded segments. (Wang Col. 6 line 61 through Col. 7 line 11)

Regarding claim 30, Wang in view of Barton teaches at least one feature defines a timepoint, the first set of computer instructions is to extract at least one timepoint from the digital media sample, and one of said messages comprises a timepoint, a spectral slice of the digital media sample and an identifier that links the spectral slice to the timepoint. (Wang Fig. 8A and Col. 6 line 35 through Col. 7 line 36, Col. 8 line 61 through Col. 9 line 32 and Col. 21 lines 13-29)

Regarding claim 35, the limitations of claim 35 are rejected as being the same reason set forth above in claim 19.

Regarding claim 38, Wang in view of Barton teaches each feature set is associated with a media file title (Wang Fig. 8B), the computer program further comprising a fifth set of computer instructions to transmit, over the network to a sender of the message, a reply message that includes the media file title. (Wang Fig. 1 [22] and Col. 6 lines 35-60)

Regarding claim 40, Wang in view of Barton teaches the fourth set of computer instructions further is to determine a link address for a media file uniquely associated with the uniquely identified feature set, and wherein the fifth set of computer instructions is further to transmit the link address in the reply message. (Barton Page 2 [0022-0023])

Regarding claim 47, Wang in view of Barton teaches the request message includes at least one of a number of additional features and a type of the at least one additional feature. (Wang Col. 12 line 38 through Col. 13 line 10 and Barton Page 5 [0048-0049])

Regarding claim 48, the limitations of claim 48 are rejected as being the same reasons set forth above in claim 23.

Regarding claim 49, Wang in view of Barton teaches the means for receiving a media sample comprises a transducer, and the means for extracting comprises a digital processor. (Wang Col. 7 line 12 through Col. 8 line 5 and Col. 15 lines 53-55)

Regarding claim 50, the limitations of claim 50 are rejected as being the same reasons set forth above in claim 1.

Regarding claim 51, Wang in view of Barton teaches the sampling device is a phone or PDA (Barton Page 1 [0007 & 0012]) and it is obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to recognize that a phone/PDA has buttons that can be configured to initiate the identification of media from the media sample.

Regarding claim 52, the limitations of claim 52 are rejected as being the same reason set forth above in claim 51.

Regarding claim 53, the limitations of claim 53 are rejected as being the same reason set forth above in claim 51.

Regarding claim 54, the limitations of claim 54 are rejected as being the same reason set forth above in claim 51.

Regarding claim 55, Wang in view of Barton teaches providing a link, after the remote service identifies the media, that, when pressed, accesses a music service for downloading the media. (Barton Page 6 [0054-0057])

9. Claims 18-20, 37, 56 and 57 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wang et al. (US-6,990,453 hereinafter, Wang) in view of Barton et al.

(US 2002/0072982 hereinafter, Barton) and Vetro et al. (US-6,490,320 hereinafter, Vetro).

Regarding claim 18, Wang in view of Barton teaches the limitations of claim 1 above, but differs from the claimed invention by not explicitly reciting the first and second sets of features comprise MPEG-7 descriptors.

In an analogous art, Vetro teaches extracting MPEG-7 descriptors from the digital version of the media sample. (Vetro Col. 4 lines 35-37, Col. 21 lines 57-67 and Col. 22 lines 14-33) At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement the recognition system of Wang in view of Barton after modifying it to incorporate the MPEG-7 descriptors of Vetro in order to better describe the content within the file in order to simplify searches. (Col. 4 line 64 through Col. 5 line 6) One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this since knowing the content of the file enables efficient distribution of the content on a network.

Regarding claim 19, Wang in view of Barton and Vetro teaches the processor extracts MPEG-7 file information that are lower level but not higher level features and are non-reconstructive of the digital version of the media sample. (Vetro Col. 4 line 64 through Col. 5 line 6 & Col. 22 lines 30-33)

Regarding claim 20, Wang in view of Barton and Vetro teaches the extracted features (Vetro Col. 4 line 64 through Col. 5 line 6 & Col. 22 lines 30-33) for which the transmitter is to transmit are non-reconstructive of the digital version of the media sample. (Vetro Col. 4 line 64 through Col. 5 line 6 & Col. 22 lines 30-33)

Regarding claim 37, Wang in view of Barton teaches a computer program embodied on a computer readable medium to uniquely match a plurality of extracted features to a feature set stored in a database comprising:

a first set of computer instructions to separately receive over a network to a remote service from a device through wireless communications a first and second message that includes first and second sets of received features (Wang Col. 7 lines 3-11 and Col. 7 line 67 through Col. 8 line 24), respectively, where the first set is lower level but not higher level features;

a second set of computer instructions to search a database of feature sets for all matching sets that match the first set of received features and to determine a second set of at least one additional feature that distinguishes among each of the matching sets (Barton Page 5 [0048-0049])

a third set of computer instructions to transmit over the network a request message that stipulates the second set of lower level but not higher level additional features; (Barton Page 5 [0048 and 0049] the "resolution of the derivation is coupled, in large measure, to the level of discrimination required in selecting an event to be triggered. As the number of potentially triggered events increases, the necessity to resolve ambiguity in the sample also increases", Page 6 [0059] "the song excerpt may be increased in length, or a different excerpt may be furnished, in an iterative manner" until a song is identified and Page 7 [0067-0068]) and

a fourth set of computer instructions to uniquely identify one feature set from among the matching sets using the second set of received features. (Barton Page 5

[0048-0051], Page 6 [0059], Page 7 [0067-0068] and Wang Col. 16 line 45 through Col. 17 line 39)

Wang in view of Barton teaches requesting at least one additional feature (Barton Page 5 [0048 and 0049] the "resolution of the derivation is coupled, in large measure, to the level of discrimination required in selecting an event to be triggered. As the number of potentially triggered events increases, the necessity to resolve ambiguity in the sample also increases", Page 6 [0059] "the song excerpt may be increased in length, or a different excerpt may be furnished, in an iterative manner" until a song is identified and Page 7 [0067-0068]), but differs from the claimed invention by not explicitly reciting extracting higher level features from the received lower level features to identify the media corresponding to the media sample.

In an analogous art, Vetro teaches an adaptable bitstream video delivery system for MPEG-7 applications that includes generating low-level meta data for describing a file (Col. 4 lines 35-37) and high level description schemes that combine several low-level descriptors (Col. 4 lines 44-46) but do not describe how to generate the content. (Col. 22 lines 30-33 *i.e.* the descriptors describe a file and a description scheme is made up of several descriptors, but is not extracted directly from the media sample) At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement the mobile station of Wang in view of Barton after modifying it to incorporate the high level description schemes of Vetro in order to better describe the content within the file in order to simplify searches. (Col. 4 line 64 through Col. 5 line 6)

One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this since knowing the content of the file enables efficient distribution of the content on a network.

Regarding claim 56, Wang in view of Barton teaches an apparatus (Wang Col. 7 line 67 through Col. 8 line 5) comprising:

a receiver configured to receive over a network from a device a first message that includes a first set of lower level features extracted from a media sample; (Wang Fig. 1 [12] and Col. 5 line 36 through Col. 6 line 15 and Fig. 1 [14])

a transmitter configured to request over the network from the device at least one additional feature in a request message, wherein the receiver is configured to receive over the network from the device a second message responsive to the request message, the second message including a second set of lower level but not higher level features extracted from the media sample; (Barton Page 5 [0048 and 0049] the "resolution of the derivation is coupled, in large measure, to the level of discrimination required in selecting an event to be triggered. As the number of potentially triggered events increases, the necessity to resolve ambiguity in the sample also increases", Page 6 [0059] "the song excerpt may be increased in length, or a different excerpt may be furnished, in an iterative manner" until a song is identified, Page 7 [0067-0068] and Wang Col. 7 line 67 through Col. 8 line 21 *i.e.* receiving the file fingerprints over multiple messages) and

a processor configured to use the received lower level features to identify a media corresponding to the media sample, wherein the transmitter is configured to transmit a notification of the identification of the media sample to the device. (Wang

Col. 7 lines 57-59, Col. 16 lines 55-56, Col. 17 lines 31-34 and Barton Page 7 [0067-0068])

Wang in view of Barton teaches requesting at least one additional feature (Barton Page 5 [0048 and 0049] the "resolution of the derivation is coupled, in large measure, to the level of discrimination required in selecting an event to be triggered. As the number of potentially triggered events increases, the necessity to resolve ambiguity in the sample also increases", Page 6 [0059] "the song excerpt may be increased in length, or a different excerpt may be furnished, in an iterative manner" until a song is identified and Page 7 [0067-0068]), but differs from the claimed invention by not explicitly reciting extracting higher level features from the received lower level features to identify the media corresponding to the media sample.

In an analogous art, Vetro teaches an adaptable bitstream video delivery system for MPEG-7 applications that includes generating low-level meta data for describing a file (Col. 4 lines 35-37) and high level description schemes that combine several low-level descriptors (Col. 4 lines 44-46) but do not describe how to generate the content. (Col. 22 lines 30-33 *i.e.* the descriptors describe a file and a description scheme is made up of several descriptors, but is not extracted directly from the media sample) At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement the mobile station of Wang in view of Barton after modifying it to incorporate the high level description schemes of Vetro in order to better describe the content within the file in order to simplify searches. (Col. 4 line 64 through Col. 5 line 6)

One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this since knowing the content of the file enables efficient distribution of the content on a network.

Regarding claim 57, the limitations of claim 57 are rejected as being the same reasons set forth above in claims 37 & 56.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication should be directed to MATTHEW SAMS at telephone number (571)272-8099.

/Lester Kincaid/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2617